

Privacy Act 101

**Mandatory training for all
Military Members,
Employees, and
Contractors**

What is the Privacy Act?

The Privacy Act is an Act to limit an Agency's collection and sharing of personal data. The Privacy Act requires that all Executive Branch Agencies follow certain procedures when:



Collecting personal information

Creating databases containing personal identifiers

Maintaining databases containing personal identifiers

Disseminating information containing personal data

Why was the Privacy Act passed?

Roots of the Privacy Act of 1974 can be traced as far back as 1965 when hearings were held by the House of Representatives Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy. The Privacy Act was created in response to concerns about how the creation and use of computerized databases might impact individuals' privacy rights. It safeguards privacy through creating four procedural and substantive rights in one's own personal data.

1.

It requires government agencies to show an individual records that are kept on that individual.

2.

It requires agencies to follow certain principles, called "fair information practices," when gathering and handling personal data.

3.

It places restrictions on how agencies can share an individual's data with other people and agencies

4.

It lets individuals sue the government for violating the provisions of the Act.

Why was the Privacy Act enacted?

The Privacy Act was passed to address past abuses such as:

- **Federal strong-arm tactics for data collection**
 - **During the 1960's, applicants for Federal employment were led to believe that they had to respond to such questions as:**

True or False:

I am seldom troubled by constipation.

At times, I feel like swearing.

Most of my dreams are about sex matters.

I believe in the second coming of Christ.



Why was the Privacy Act enacted? (cont'd)

Other reasons that the Privacy Act was enacted were to address:

- **Federal misuse of personal data.**
 - **In the early 1970's, in events leading up to Watergate, Senator Eagleton (who had voiced mistrust/disapproval of the Nixon administration) had his medical history publicized.**
- **Growing impact of computer technologies and the potential for abuse.**

With the abuses that took place during Watergate, and the growing use of computers to store information, Congress envisioned the damage that could occur to personal privacy in a computer-based society. This realization led to the creation of the Privacy Act.

What are the limitations of the Privacy Act?

The Privacy Act applies only to:



US citizens

or



Lawfully admitted aliens



**Whose records are filed in a
“System of Records” where those records
are retrieved by a personal identifier.**

What is a System of Records?

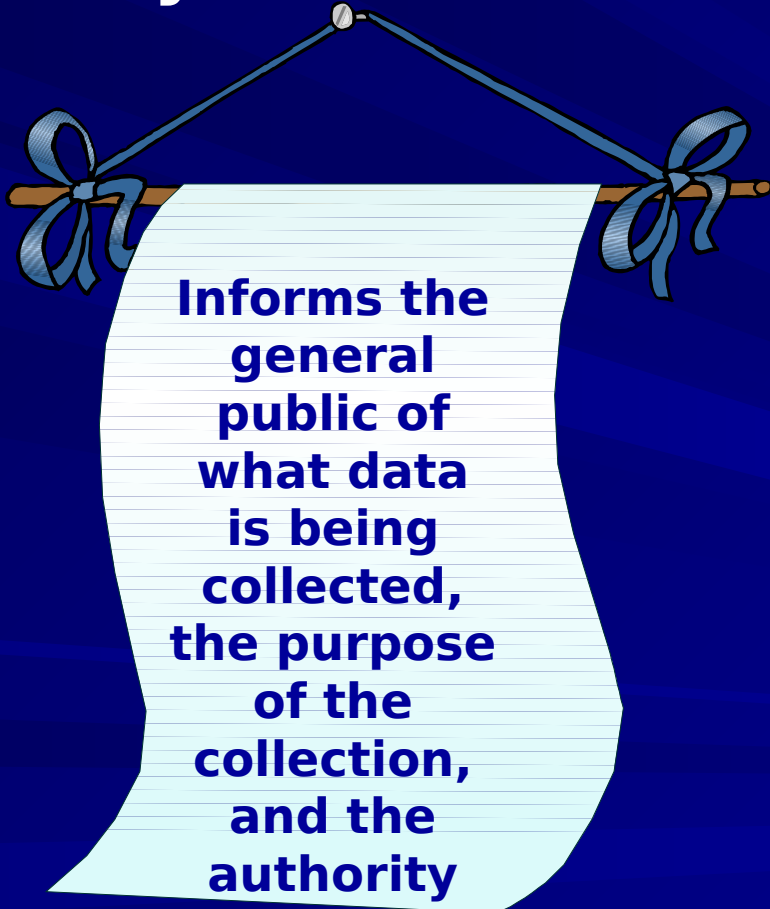


■ **A System of Records is a group of records that:**

- **Contains a personal identifier (such as a name, Social Security Number, Employee Number, etc.)**
- **Contains one other item of personal data (such as home address, performance rating, blood type, etc.)**
- **Is retrieved by a personal identifier.**

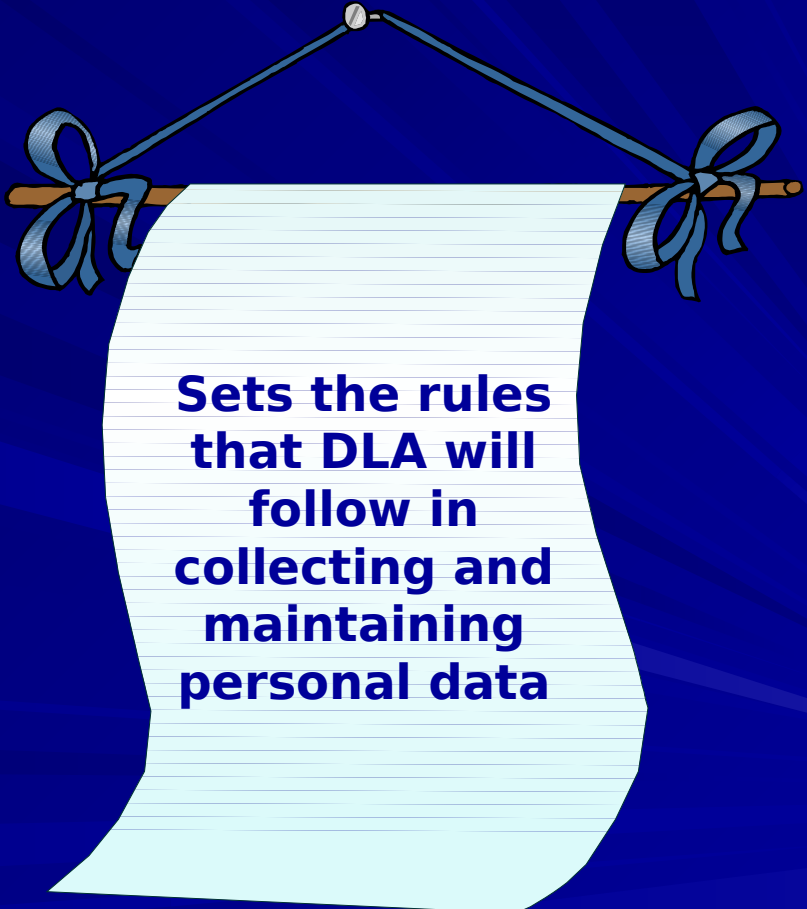
What purpose does the System Notice serve?

■ A System Notice:



Informs the general public of what data is being collected, the purpose of the collection, and the authority

for doing so



Sets the rules that DLA will follow in collecting and maintaining personal data

What specific data is listed in a System Notice?

■ A System Notice includes:

System Location: Tells where files are located

Categories of individuals covered by the system: Tells what people are covered

Categories of records in the system: Tells what data elements are collected

Authority of maintenance of the system: Gives legal authority to collect and maintain the information in the system

Purpose(s): Tells how DLA will use the information internally

Routine uses of records maintained in the system, including categories of users and purposes of such uses:

Lists agencies outside of DOD that will have access to the information and how they are authorized to use it

What specific data is listed in a System Notice? (cont'd)

A System Notice also includes the following:

Policies and practices for storing, retrieving, accessing, retaining, and disposing of records contained in the system

Storage: States whether files are in paper or electronic form

Retrievability: Lists the information that is needed to retrieve a file (such as SSN)

Safeguards: Describes the protections established to safeguard the records

Retention and Disposal: Tells how long the records are kept before are destroyed

System manager(s) and address: Gives us the physical address of the manager of record for the system

Notification Procedures: Tells how you can learn if you are in the system

What specific data is listed in a System Notice? (cont'd)

A System Notice also includes these categories of data:

Record Access Procedures: Tells what steps you must take to see your own record

Contesting Record Procedures: Tells what steps you take to correct errors in your file

Record Source Categories: Tells who provided the information to DLA

Exemptions Claimed for the System: States whether the system has claimed a Privacy Act exemption for this system

How many System Notices does DLA have?

■ **Currently, there are approximately 67.**

- **This number changes as new systems are added.**

■ **To see current DLA System Notices go to <http://www.defenselink.mil/privacy/notices/>**

■ **There are also a number of Government-wide system notices that apply to DLA. For a description of each go to <http://www.defenselink.mil/privacy/govwide/>**

What are DLA's responsibilities under the Privacy Act?

DLA must:

Publish employee general rules of conduct in the Federal Register

Publish Privacy Act System Notices in the Federal Register

Collect only data that is authorized by law

Share data with authorized recipients only

Establish and apply data safeguards

Allow individuals to review records about themselves

Allow individuals to amend their personal records containing

Keep a record of disclosures made to authorized recipients

What are DLA's responsibilities under the Privacy Act? (cont'd)

DLA must:

Provide the record subject, upon request, with a list of all authorized disclosures made upon request made

With some exceptions, make no disclosure without the record subject's written consent

Maintain only accurate, complete, timely, and relevant data

Provide a Privacy Act statement advising of the authority for the collection of data and how it is to be used when collecting data on forms or surveys or websites

In addition to the above, when contracts are awarded that involve Privacy Act data, DLA must ensure that the contract contains the appropriate Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) privacy clauses.

What are my responsibilities as a DLA employee?


■ **As an employee, you play a very important role in assuring that DLA complies with the provisions of the Privacy Act.**


- ⊘ Do not collect personal data without proper authorization.**
- ⊘ Do not distribute or release personal information to other employees unless you are convinced that the release is appropriate.**
- ⊘ Don't be afraid to challenge ANYONE who asks to see Privacy Act information for which you are responsible.**
- ⊘ Do not maintain records longer than permitted to do so.**
- ⊘ Do not destroy records before disposal requirements are met.**
- ⊘ Do not place unauthorized documents in records systems.**

What are my responsibilities as a DLA employee? (Cont'd)

 Do not commingle information about different individuals in the same file.

Mark privacy records appropriately.
“For Official Use Only - Privacy Act Data”

 Do not use interoffice or translucent envelopes to mail Privacy Act protected data. Instead, use sealable opaque solid Kraft envelopes. Be sure to mark the envelope to the proper attention.

 Do not place Privacy Act protected data on shared drives, multi-access calendars, the Intranet, or the Internet.

 Do not create “Systems of Records” on your computer, or in your files without first contacting your Privacy official.

I am a contractor. Does the Privacy Act apply to me?



Yes. Government contractors are subject to the Privacy Act and must comply with all of its provisions.

What are the penalties for violating the Privacy Act?



For knowingly and willfully requesting or obtaining records under false pretenses:

Misdemeanor criminal charge, and a fine of up to \$5000.00

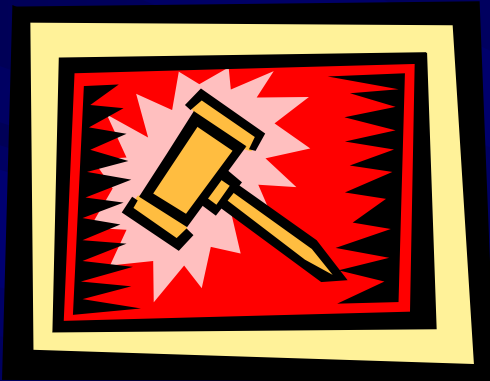
For knowingly and willfully disclosing privacy data to any person not entitled to access:

Misdemeanor criminal charge, and a fine of up to \$5000.00

For maintaining a System of Records without meeting the public notice requirements:

Misdemeanor criminal charge and a fine of up to \$5000.00

What are the penalties for violating the Privacy Act? (cont'd)



■ Courts may award civil penalties for the following:

- Unlawfully refusing to amend a record
- Unlawfully refusing to grant access to a record
- Failure to maintain accurate, relevant, timely, and complete data.
- Failure to comply with any Privacy Act provision OR agency rule that results in an adverse effect on the subject of the record.

Penalties for these violations include:

Actual Damages

Payment of reasonable attorney's fees

Removal from employment

How will I know if the data that I handle is Privacy Act protected data?

- **Privacy Act protected data should be marked:**
 - “For Official Use Only - Privacy Act of 1974”; or
 - “For Official Use Only - Privacy Act Data”
- **Be aware that Privacy Act protected data may not always be marked as such. If you have questions about whether data is protected under the Privacy Act, ask your supervisor.**



What is the DLA Code of Fair Information Principles?

- In order to assure that any personal information submitted to DLA is properly protected, DLA has devised a list of principles to be applied when handling personal information. This is referred to as the **“Code of Fair Information Principles”**
- The **“Code of Fair Information Principles”** is set forth in a list of 10 policies that DLA employees will follow when handling personal information.
- Any DLA employee, military member, or contractor who handles the personal information of others must abide by the principles set forth by the Code.



The DLA Code of Fair Information Principles

- 1. The Principle of Openness:** When we collect personal data from you, we will inform you of the intended uses of the data, the disclosures that will be made, the authorities for the collection, and whether the collection is mandatory or voluntary. We will collect no data subject to the Privacy Act unless a Privacy Act system notice has been published in the Federal Register and posted on the Master List of Privacy Act Systems or Request for Privacy Notices website, available at: http://www.dla.mil/public_info/privacy.
- 2. The Principle of Individual Participation:** Unless DLA has claimed an exemption from the Privacy Act, we will, upon request, grant you access to your records; provide you a list of disclosures made outside the Department of Defense ; and make corrections to your file, once shown to be in error.
- 3. The Principle of Limited Collection:** DLA will collect only those personal data elements required to fulfill an official function or mission group authorized by law. Those collections are conducted by lawful and fair means.

The DLA Code of Fair Information Principles (cont'd)

4. **The Principle of Limited Retention:** DLA will retain your personal information only as long as necessary to fulfill the purposes for which it is collected. Records will be destroyed in accordance with established records management principles.

5. **The Principle of Data Quality:** DLA strives to maintain only accurate, relevant, timely, and complete data about you.

6. **The Principle of Limited Internal Use:** DLA will use your personal information only for lawful purposes. Access to your data will be limited to those Department of Defense individuals with an official need for access.

7. **The Principle of Disclosure:** DLA employees and military members zealously guard your personal data to ensure that all disclosures are made with your written permission or are made in strict accordance with the Privacy Act.

The DLA Code of Fair Information Principles (cont'd)

8. The Principle of Security: Your personal data is protected by appropriate safeguards to ensure security and confidentiality. Electronic systems are periodically reviewed for compliance with the security principles of the Privacy Act, the Computer Security Act, and related statutes. Electronic collection and processing of information shall be accomplished in a safe and secure manner.

9. The Principle of Accountability: DLA and our employees, military personnel, and contractors are subject to civil and criminal penalties for certain violations of the Privacy Act. DLA is diligent in sanctioning individuals who violate the Code of Privacy.

10. The Principle of Challenging Compliance: You may challenge DLA's actions if you believe that DLA has failed to comply with these principles, the Privacy Act, or the rules of a system of records notice. Challenges may be filed with the person accountable for compliance with this Code, the local Privacy Act manager, or the HQ DLA Privacy Act manager.

Besides Privacy Act data, should I be concerned with other types of For Official Use Only (FOUO) data?

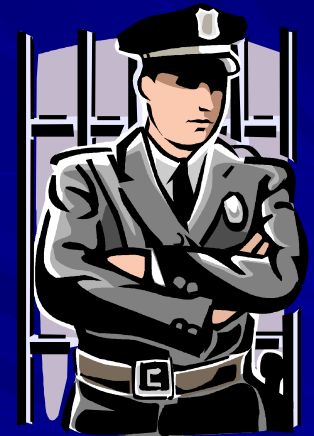
Yes! As an employee, you will come in contact with multiple types of records. Some may be marked as "FOUO." For data marked as FOUO, you must:

Properly safeguard it.

Use it only for official government business.

Share it only with those with an official need for access.

If you create records containing FOUO data, mark them at the time of creation.



Not all records are marked with the FOUO legend. If the record is not marked as FOUO, you may still be required to safeguard it. Do not disclose any agency record to a third party except for official, authorized purposes.

What are some examples of FOUO data?

■ Data that could allow someone to circumvent DLA rules or commit fraud.

- Examples:

- Government credit card account numbers
- Security plans, procedures, weaknesses and vulnerabilities
- Answers to test questions
- Guidelines for detecting fraud
- Benchmarks and criteria used in evaluating job applicants
- Procedures for securing assets, firearms, and controlled forms and devices
- Procedures for identifying, neutralizing, or responding to security threats

■ Data required by law to be handled as FOUO.

- Examples:

- Unsuccessful contractor proposals
- Financial Disclosure Reports of special government employees
- Dispute resolution communications
- Drug abuse rehabilitation records
- Names, duty addresses (including e-mail), and phone numbers of overseas employees.

What are some examples of FOUO data? (cont'd)

■ **Data submitted by private entities with the understanding it would be kept in confidence**



- **Examples:**

- **Names of a company's customers, suppliers, and subcontractors**
- **Business, financial, pricing, and management strategies**
- **Profit and loss data, break-even calculations**
- **Technical, cost, and management proposals**
- **Assets, liabilities and net worth**
- **Selling prices, purchase records, actual cost data**
- **Unannounced future or planned products**
- **Descriptions of plants or facilities, assembly line setups**
- **Internal security measures**
- **Scientific and manufacturing processes**



What are some examples of FOUO data? (cont'd)

■ Government Privileged data.

- Examples:

- Internal advice, opinions, and recommendations.
- Non factual portions of evaluations of contractors and their products.
- Drafts or proposed policies, statements, reports, etc.
- Confidential communications between attorney and client.
- Documents prepared by an attorney in anticipation of actual or potential litigation.
- Government background documents used to calculate its bid in a “contracting out” procedure (i.e., OMB Circular A-76).
- Formulas or methods for evaluating contractor proposals.

■ Investigative records

- Examples:

- Details that could compromise ongoing investigations
- Investigative sources, techniques, and methods
- Personal details about witnesses and third parties



What are some examples of FOUO data? (cont'd)

■ Personal data about individuals.

- Examples:

- Financial, credit, and medical data.
- Security clearance level.
- Leave balances; types of leave used.
- Home address and telephone numbers (including home web addresses).
- Social Security Number.
- Mother's maiden name; other names used.
- Drug test results and the fact of participation in rehabilitation programs.
- Family data.
- Religion, race, national origin.
- Performance ratings.
- Names of employees who hold government-issued travel cards, including card data

Is this all I need to know about the Privacy Act?

- **That depends on what your job entails. System Managers, Privacy Officers, and Web and Database Developers should all get additional training on the Privacy Act.**

System Managers

[click here](#) **Coming Soon!**

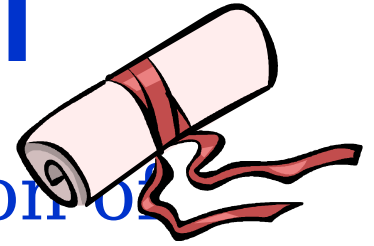
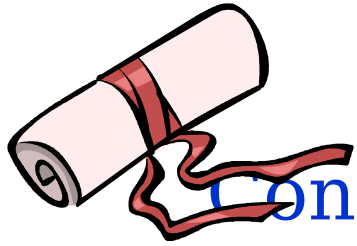
Web forms, and database developers

[click here](#) **Coming Soon!**

Privacy Officers

[click here](#) **Coming Soon!**

Certificate of Completion



Congratulation on the completion of

Privacy Act 101

Mandatory training for all

Military Members, Employees, and Contractors